THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866. NO. 216.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months	15.00
4 "	3.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

[OFFICIAL.]

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

FROM AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864.

Acknoweldgement,

Of deeds, exempt.

Affidavit.

Affidavit 5 cts.
Affidavit in suits or legal proceedings exempt.

Agreement,

Or Appraisement (for each sheet, or piece of paper on which the same is written) 5cts.

Assignment,

Or transfer of mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument

Assignment of patent right 5cts.

Bank Checks,

Drafts or orders, &c., at sight or on demand 2cts

Bills of Exchange,

[FOREIGN,]

[Foreign,) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, each bill of set of three or more, must be stamped.

For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States 2cts

For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one hundred dollars 2cts

(Foreign,) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, (if drawn singly or in duplicate,) pay the same duty as Inland Bills of Exchange.

[The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty.]

Bills of Exchange,

[INLAND.]

(Inland, draft or order) payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment,) for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars 5 cts.

For every additional $100, or fractional part thereof 5 cts.

[The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.]

Bills of Lading,

Of vessels from ports of the United States to British North America exempt

Bills of lading or receipt for goods to any part of the United States 10 cts.

Bills of Sale.

Of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars 50 cts.

Bill of sale exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000 $1 00

Bill of Sale exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof 50 cts

Bills of Sale of personal property, (other than ship or vessel.) 5 cts

Bonds,

Personal for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.)

Bond, official $ 00

Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000, or less 50 cts.

Bond where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, or fractional part thereof 50 cts.

Bond of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this Schedule 25 cts.

Certificates,

Of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars 1 cts.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars 5 cts.

Certificates of stock in an incorporated company 25 cts.

Certificates general. 5cts.

Certificates of record upon the instrument recorded exempt.

Certificates of record upon the book exempt

Certificates of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' and measurers' returns exempt.

Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public 5 cts.

Certificates of search of records 5 cts.

Certificates that certain papers are on file. 5 cts.

Certificates that certain papers cannot be found 5 cts.

Certificates of redemption of land sold for taxes 5cts.

Certificates of birth, marriage, and death 5 cts.

Certificates of qualification of school teachers 5 cts.

Certificates of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $10, and not exceeding $50 10 cts.

Certificates exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cts.

Certificates exceeding 1,000 for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof 25cts,

Certificates of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates for documents, issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such 25 cts.

Certified Transcripts,

Of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded on file 5 cts.

(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cts.]

Charter Party,

Or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, owner, or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, and any other person, relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons $1 00

Charter party exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons $3 00

Charter party exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons $5 00

Charter party exceeding six hundred tons. $10 00

Check,

Or order for the payment, of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand 2 cts.

Contract.

(See Agreement.)

Contract, broker's 10 cts.

Conveyance,

Deed, instrument, or writing whereby land, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed the actual value of which does not exceed $500. 50 cts.

Conveyance exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000 $1 00

Conveyance for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000. 50 cts.

Endorsement

Of any negotiable instrument exempt.

Entry

Of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. 25 cts.

Entry exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value. 5 cts.

Entry exceeding five hundred dollars in value. $1 00

Entry for withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse. 50 cts.

Gauger

Returns, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross. 10 cts.

Gauger, exceeding 500 gallons. 25 cts.

Insurance.

(Marine Inland, and Fire,) where the consideration paid for the insurance, is cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $1 10 cts

Insurance, exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50. 25 cts.

Insurance, exceeding $50 50 cts

Insurance (Life,) when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000. 25 cts

Insurance exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000. 50 cts.

Insurance, exceeding $5,000. $1 00

Insurance, limited to injury to persons while traveling. exempt.

Lease,

Of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed $300 per annum. 50 cts.

Lease exceeding $300, for each additional $200 or fractional part thereof in excess of $300. 50 cts

Lease perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance," the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum

Lease, clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.

Manifest,

For custom house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons. $1 00

Manifest exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons. 3 00

Manifest exceeding 600 tons. 5 00

Measurers' Returns,

If or quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels 10 cts.

Measurers' Returns exceeding one thousand bushels. 25 cts

Mortgage,

Trust deed, bill of sale or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $10, and not exceeding $500. 50 cts.

Mortgage exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof in excess of $500. 50 cts.

Pawners' Checks.

Pawners' Checks. 5 cts.

Pension Paper.

Powers of attorney, and all other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay or pensions, or to receipt thereof. exempt.

Passage Tickets,

From the United States to a foreign port costing not more than $35. 50 cts

Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50. $1 00

Passage Ticket for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof in excess of $50. $1 00

Power of Attorney,

To sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends the con. 25 cts.

Power of Attorney to vote at election of incorporated company 10 cts.

Power of Attorney to receive or collect rents 25 cts.

Power of Attorney to sell, or convey or rent, or lease real estate. $1 00

Power of Attorney for any other purpose. 50 cts.

Probate of Will,

Or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000. $1 00

Probate of Will for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $2,000 50 cts.

Probate of Will, bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, are each subject of a stamp duty of $1 00

Probate of Will certificate of appointment. 5 cts.

Protest

Upon bill, note, check, or draft 25 cts.

Promissory Note.

(See Bills of Exchange, Inland.)

Promissory deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty. exempt.

Promissory Notes, renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

Quit Claim Deed,

To be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt.

Receipts

For the payment of any sum of money or debt due exceeding $10, or for the delivery of any property 2 cts.

Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court. exempt.

Sheriffs' Return,

Return on writ, or other process. exempt.

Trust Deed.

Made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.

Trust Deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance

Warehouse Receipts.

For any goods, wares, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value 10 cts.

Warehouse Receipt exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000. 20 cts.

Warehouse Receipt exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000. 10 cts.

Warehouse Receipts for any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard 25 cts.

Writs and Legal Documents.

Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity 50 cts.

Writs or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over 50 cts.

Upon every confession of judgment or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid 50 cts.

Writs or other process on appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record. 50 cts.

Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100. 25 cts.

Warrant of distress, when amount exceeds $100 50 cts.

Writs, summons, and other process issued by a justice of the peace, police or municipal court, of no greater jurisdiction than a justice of the peace in the same State exempt.

Writs and other process in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any State. exempt

Official documents, instruments, and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government. exempt.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864 and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterwards effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be fixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of fifty cents

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and cancelled by any one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped

WE STRIVE TO PLEASE.

FARRIS & LACK.

MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHERS,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh N. C.

Have just received their Spring stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS, AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

These Goods were purchased at low rates for CASH, and will be sold at prices which will enable us to live and let our patrons live.

If you want Fine French Cloths and Cassimeres call at FARRISS & LACK'S.
If you want fine German or American Goods, call at FARRISS & LACK'S
If you want good Ready Made Clothing, call at FARRISS & LACK'S
If you want Cheap Clothing, call at FARRISS & LACK'S
If you want good Clothing made in good Style, call at FARRISS & LACK'S

We say nothing of our STYLE AND TASTE as we prefer that our work should speak for us and not we should speak for our work. We refer any one desiring information on this point to our patrons.

We do not say we have more goods than any one else, and that we will sell lower than any one else, but we do say we have a good stock, and are receiving weekly accessions thereto. We will say further that we have bought these goods and intend to sell them.

If you want bargains, GIVE US A CALL.

Cotton, Corn, Bacon, Flour and Lard taken in exchange for Goods.

GIVE US A CALL.

April 7-203-tf. FARRISS & LACK.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, April 6th, 1866.

The Public are informed that the speed over this road has been increased and close connections are made with all trains going North & South Passengers do not change Cars from Charlotte to Weldon, To Baltimore, and other Cities North, the fare is as low as by any other route and time as quick.

Through tickets to all places North by both Petersburg, and Richmond and Washington City, and by Norfolk and Bay Steamers, and to the Principal Cities in the North West, via Baltimore & Ohio Rail road—Baggage checked through. To Shippers very great inducements are offered. It is the quickest, safest, and as cheap as by any other route. Freight is shipped through without breaking bulk from Charlotte to Norfolk. The connections at Norfolk with Superior Ocean Steamers commend this route to all interested in shipping.

A. JOHNSON,
Raleigh, April 9-204-1m Sup't.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to be held at their banking house in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 3rd day of May next, is called to consider the general affairs of the Bank, and particularly whether proceedings shall be instituted on the part of the Bank, under the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," ratified March 12th. J. G. BURR, Cashr.

Wilmington, N. C. April 4 200-tdm

Standard, "Old North State," Salisbury, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Fayetteville News and Newbern Times publish till May 1, and forward accounts to Principal Bank at Wilmington.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF RALEIGH N. C.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES E JOHNSON, M. D., *President.*
HIRAM W. HUSTED, *Vice President.*
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, EVERARD HALL,
HIRAM W. HUSTED, JAMES M. TOWLES,
WILLIAM H. JONES, QUENTIN BUSBEE,
CHARLES B. ROOT JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D WILLIAM R MILLER,
KEMP P. BATTLE, ALBERT JOHNSON.

R. H. BATTLE.

Policies issued payable after death, or when the Insurer shall attain a certain age, *free from the claims of creditors, of parties unsure for the benefit of wife and children.* Premiums, over thirty dollars, may be paid, half in cash and half in premium note on *Life Policies.*

Office of the company in the Bank of Cape Fear in Raleigh.

All communications for the office in Raleigh must be addressed to R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y

March 8 177-d3m. Raleigh N. C.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUP'T., WILMINGTON, Mar. 22, 1866.

CHANGE OF SCEDULE.

On and after the 25th inst., TRAINS will run over this road as follows

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS,

Leave Wilmington daily at 9 30 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at 3 46 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 9 45 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 1 30 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at 7 12 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 1 45 A. M

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS,

Leave Wilmington daily except Sundays at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at 1 30 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 8 45 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily except Sundays at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at 12 47 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington at 8 45 P. M.

The Mail trains make close connections through to New York and Charleston by inland and Bay routes, also with Raleigh and Gaston trains.

Trains leave Goldsboro at 4 A. M., and 5 P. M., going West, and 8 15 A. M., going East. Trains from the West arrive at Goldsboro' at 12 40 A. M, and 7 45 A. M., from the East at 9 45 P. M.

All dry goods and light groceries will be carried by these daily Freight trains, and close connections will be made with trains on the N. C. Railroad, daily except Sundays. Goods by steamers will be sent forward the day after they are received into the Warehouse. No extra charge by this train, which we hope our patrons, old as well as new, will notice,

We do not underbid our neighbors, but work as low as any, and will deliver as promptly as the best, and claims for loss or damage will be adjusted at once, if presented according to our rules.

S. L. FREMONT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

March 26-193 1m.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

No. 14 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, R. W. PULLIAM.

JUST RECEIVED,

Muscovada Molasses,
Extra C Sugars,
Prime Factory Cheese,
No. 1 Mackerel in Kitts.

Offered to the trade at LOWEST PRICES.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM,
March 20, 187, tf. 14 Fayetteville Street

IN STORE

10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine in perfect order.
1000 Bunches Spun Cotton. Best quality in fine order in bales of 250lb. bunches each.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM,
March 20-187-tf 14 Fayetteville St.

JUST RECEIVED.

37 Boxes Manufactured TOBACCO,
Spun Cotton assorted from
No. 8 to 13.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM.
Raleigh, March 22, 189, tf 14 Fayetteville St.,

An Act to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

SEC. 1. That the terms of the Supreme Court shall be hereafter held in the City of Raleigh twice in each year, beginning on the second Mondays of January and June instead of the terms now prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Causes depending in said Court, which have been discontinued, in consequence of the failure of the Judges to hold any of its regular terms, shall be reinstated on the docket by the Clerk.

SEC. 3. The publication of this act in some newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks after its ratification, shall be due notice to the parties, their Agents and Attorneys.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force, from and after its ratification

Ratified the 10th. day of March A. D. 1866

S. F. PHILLIPS S. H. C
C. S. WINSTEAD, S. S.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

Given under my hand the 16th. day of March A. D. 1866

R. W. BEST,
March 17-185-6w. Secty of State

A MARBLE FRONT AT HILLSBORO'.

WE ARE opening the finest Stock of French, British and Austrian Goods, ever seen. Samples sent to Students, at X Road prices.

NOT MARBLE FRONT PRICES!

Money received on deposit at 6 per cent. Gold subject to draft, at 30 days interest from date of receipt. Reference everybody. We have never suffered a protest on our Paper. N. C. old sixes on deposit draw 3 per cent in U. S. Currency per annum.

BROWN, PARKS & CO.
mar22, 189, tf

VIRGINIA TO EUROPE DIRECT.

The Splendid British Steamship

EPHESUS,

CAPT. WM. COLLINGS,

Will leave Norfolk for Liverpool, direct, on or about May 1st.

For freight, apply to WILLIAM LAMB, Norfolk Va.

Messrs. Chieves & Osborne, Agents, Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. MacAndrews & Co., Agents, Liverpool.

April 5-201-3w*

1866.

ATTRACTIVE SPRING STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Trade to our very desirable and choice stock of

American and British Fancy Dress Goods,

among which may be found the latest styles *imported this season*, together with an extensive assortment of superior

STAPLE GOODS, AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

We particularly call the attention of Merchants visiting this city to our large stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

and hesitate not to say that we are prepared to offer extra inducements Our stock is new and fresh embracing a general assortment of desirable Goods—all recently purchased at reduced rates and will be offered at prices to suit the trade. at our Wholesale Ware Room on Second Floor of Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

where Capt. Edward Graham and Mr. John McNeece will be glad to see their old friends and the Trade generally.

McILWAINE & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 15, 183, 2m

McILWAINE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the TRADE NORTH and SOUTH, and to the PLANTERS of VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, in the purchase and sale of

GROCERIES, COTTON, TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.

They trust, by strict personal attention to all business confided to their care, to secure a continuance of the confidence so liberally bestowed on the late firm of

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

of which our senior was so long a member,

McILWAINE & CO.

ROBT. D. McILWAINE,
FRANK POTTS,
S. S. BRIDGERS.

Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the late firms of McIlwaine & Graham and Hamilton & Granam, can be found with us where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23, 166—6ms

1866 1866

SPRING STOCK.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

OUR NEW PLAN OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS

IS working like a charm, viz: One of our firm, remaining constantly in the Northern Markets gives us great advantages in purchasing all the late Novelties in Fashion, at the *recent heavy decline in prices.*

We are now receiving a most complete Stock of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of Black and colored Silks,

MOZAMBIQUES,
GRENADINES,
SPRING CHALLIES,
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
CHINTZ JACONETS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALICOES
POPLINETTES,
BAREGES,
ARGENTINES.
TARLTANS,
SWISS, JACONET.
AND NANSOOK MUSLIN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

March 23-191-tf. RALEIGH, N. C.

SILK MANTILLAS,

Basques, Saques, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c.,
A beautiful stock.

March 23-191-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

LADIES' HATS, GAITERS, SHOES, HOSIERY & GLOVES, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 23-191-tf.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SOFT FRENCH Hats and Dress Hats, fine Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
March 23-191-tf

BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS & SHOES,

A large assortment. Call and examine our Stock. It will pay you, as we have bought goods very low and will sell them cheap.

March 23-191-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

KEEP COOL!

200,000 lb's Pure Flint Ice!!

Parties desiring can procure ICE, by the Season, on very moderate terms.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 13 208-tf

BOARDING.

One or two small Families can find Board and Lodging with

Mrs. M. J. Pentress.

BOARD by the day, week or month.
March 21, 188-tf

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected any where in the State.

Mar. 30-196 yf.

A. J. DEROSSET, WM. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM DAVIS.

DEROSSETT & CO.,

Formerly DeRossett & Brown.

(Established in 1839.)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.

Feb 23, 166, 6m.

THOS. W. DAVIS. KIMBRO JONES, JR.

DAVIS & JONES,

GROCERS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a very large supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of

Bacon, Lard,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Copperas,
Buckwheat, Cheese,
Pickled Oysters,
Champagne, Ale
Porter, Bladder Snuff,
Soda and Butter Crackers,
Tea Cakes, Percussion Caps,
Salt, Fish, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Wood and Willow Ware,
Hardware,
Powder and Shot,
Soaps of all kinds,
Farming Implements of all descriptions, &c

We respectfully solicit consignments of

Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,
and
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All consignments shall receive personal and prompt attention. DAVIS & JONES.

Feb 1,. 3m147.

FOR SALE.

25 Barrels of Tar, in excellent order

DAVIS & JONES.
March 24-192-tf Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!!

A fine lot of Extra quality Pomegranate COTTON SEED, one and two years old.

In Store and for Sale by DAVIS & JONES,
March 24-192-tf Raleigh, N. C.

10 FOUR or six horse Waggons, in good running order, for sale by

DAVIS & JONES.
March 5. 174, tf

JACOB KULL & SONS,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

Manufacturers of Gent's Clothing,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS!

which we offer low to Jobbers.

Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
November 23-91-6m-pd.

PUTNAM COWPER. JAMES A. MOORE

COWPER & MOORE,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville Street,

Opposite Pescud's Drug Store,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL sell all kinds of produce and goods of any description, on Commission or at Auction. Will collect all claims and individual debts against parties residing in the city of Raleigh or in the county of Wake, and will buy and sell on Commission.

Real Estate,
Gold and Silver Coin,
State Bonds,
Stocks, and
Bank Notes.

Consignments solicited. COWPER & MOORE.

Jan. 23, 139, tf.

Old Nick Williams Whiskey.

AS Agents for Nick Williams & Son, we are prepared to furnish the above popular brand of Whiskey, by the barrel or keg. Address orders to COWPER & MOORE

Buckwheat and Early Garden Peas.

VERY superior Buckwheat at 7 per cents per pound by the 25 pounds Early Washington and Marrowfat Garden Peas at 30 cents a quart.

COWPER & MOORE.

Feb. 24, 167, tf.

Houses and Lots for Sale.

ONE House and Lot on Hillsboro Street, seven rooms attached, and one on Halifax Street, 6 rooms and about one acre of land attached. Both houses in good order and well located.

Also, a lot of fine Yadkin County Whiskey just received. COWPER & MOORE.

Feb 22, 166, tf

HENSHAW & THORBURN

COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SHIPPING AND Forwarding Cotton, Turpentine, Rosin and all kinds of Goods or Produce. Prompt attention and moderate charges. We have regular steam packets from Morehead City to New York.

☞ Business solicited. ☜

DONT FORGET.

That OUR BLANKS—the greatest variety—for County officers, Lawyers and others, are gotten up in the best style, by one of the best Lawyers and most thorough business men in N. C. Large lot on hand. April 14-tf COWPER & MOORE.

A. A. MOFFITT. N. B. MOFFITT. JOHN M'LAURIN

MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 4 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Jan. 27, 163, 6m.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Monday, April 23, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month,	1 00
" two months,	2 00
Semi-Weekly, per year,	5 00
Weekly, per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

"Not so Loyal!"

The charge is made, every day, by certain presses in the South, and repeated in the Radical journals and circles at the North, that our people are "*less loyally disposed*" than they were eight or ten months since. So far as the imputation applies to their fealty to the Government, *per se*, and their desire to be restored to their past constitutional relations, we utterly deny it. It is but meant that they are growing skeptical of the purpose of those who control affairs to treat them fairly and award them their rights as citizens, the allegation is well-founded. And we go farther and say, that it is the most natural thing in the world that the action of the Radicals should have produced such feelings. Let us look at the case for a moment.

With the cessation of hostilities, the people of the South fondly hoped that, according to the usage of all civilized nations, there would also be an end to bitterness, persecution, malevolence. If ever there were a people who were disposed to acquiesce, with dignity, composure, and whatever cheerfulness could have been expected under the circumstances, in the legitimate results of their failure to set up a government of their own choice, it was those of the South. Accordingly, when the President,—the Executive Chief of the Government,—developed his policy, they accepted it promptly and almost universally. There were features of that policy grating to their feelings, but, upon the whole, they regarded it as wise and magnanimous, and cordially endorsed it. They complied, fully and literally, in legislative council and private walk, with all its requirements. Having fulfilled everything that was exacted of them at the hands of *the Government*, through its head, they had a right to *demand* a complete restitution of their constitutional privileges.

At this point, the Radical hydra raised its front to thwart and defeat the purposes of the President, and the hopes of our people. Other exactions, of the most degrading and insulting character, were made upon them, their solemn oaths and pledges were flouted, their honesty discredited, and their sufferings derided. They were made to participate in amendments to the Constitution, in order to secure their adoption and achieve party successes, to the privileges and immunities of which, it was afterwards declared, they have no right, and they are this day compelled, in violation of the fundamental principles of Constitutional freedom, to pay onerous taxes to support a Government in which they are denied either voice or representation.

Nor is this all. Radical politicians and presses, utterly regardless of truth or justice, are busy, from interested motives, in keeping alive and fanning the flame of bitter feeling between the sections. A great portion of the current literature of the North, and the avenues of instruction in public schools, are prostituted by gross misrepresentations of our feelings and character. Inflamed zealots make us the object of their anathemas from Sunday to Sunday, and denounce us as unworthy of fellowship or communion.

Under such provocations, is it surprising that the people of the South should feel sensitively the injustice and wrong of which they are the entirely *helpless* victims, and should exhibit their discontent, disappointment and indignation? Such displays are harmless, but they are earnest, and would move the sense of justice and touch the hearts of their oppressors, if they possessed either the one or the other.

We give it as our opinion,—as expressed, substantially, by Mr. Stephens, in his late testimony before the inquisition at Washington,—that the people of the South will make no further *important* concessions. They will *not* (according to the counsel of the *Standard*) "sacrifice *everything*" in order to secure re-admission into the Union. "*Everything*" involves a subordination of life, honor and manhood to that one consummation; and as much as we long and yearn for *it*, we are not prepared to sacrifice these. We are not willing to concede the social or political equality of the negro. Rather than do that, we can remain out of the Union indefinitely, and, trusting in Providence, be prepared to accept all the consequences of the situation.

After all, it is only according to the *Radical* standard, that we come short of being as "loyal" as we were "ten months ago." President Johnson does not think so. He has declared, under the solemn and public sanction of his official signature, that we are well and "loyally" disposed, and that we are worthy to be received into the fold of the Union. None but Radicals, North, and their sympathisers and coadjutors, South, make the aspersion. It is lamentable to think that we should not only be stabbed in the back, but that any of our own household should also be found to use the stiletto of the assassin. But so it is. History repeats itself, though history records but few evidences of such recreancy. Still, there *were* native informers upon those who struggled for Irish and Hungarian liberty, after their sun had set in darkness and disaster.

There were sales of $8,000 in N. C. Sixes, in New York, on the 18th., at 84.

The *Sentinel* says if the Southern States are to be judged by the statements of "Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, and Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia," and by "such witnesses as Gens. Thomas, Custer, Grierson," then "we may look for nothing, if God and the people do not interfere, but *chains, poverty and ruin*."

When did Gov. Holden ever propose "chains, poverty and ruin" for North Carolina?—*Standard.*

Forney, of the Washington *Chronicle*, we presume, understands precisely the category in which Gov. Holden belongs. He has placed him alongside of Brownlow, of Tennessee, and others who are opposed to President Johnson's policy. The general tone of the *Standard* towards the President has been perceptibly changed since the restoration of civil government in this State. We have more than once called attention to the fact, that the *Standard* had become radical. It has been tame in its support of the President and has generally indicated its sympathy with the Radicals.

"When did Gov. Holden ever propose "chains, poverty and ruin" for North Carolina?" To oppose the pardon of gentlemen, who were worth $20,000, who had taken the oath of amnesty and sworn to be loyal, tied their hands, prevented their engaging in business, and rendered them liable to confiscation. Was not that the direct road to poverty?

But when did he advocate "chains" for North Carolina? Who has urged the necessity of keeping North Carolina under military rule, but Gov. Holden, and his *confrere*, the *Progress*? Who has labored to keep up the spirit of hostility and bad feeling between the people of North Carolina and the military authorities, but Gov. Holden, and his *confrere*, the *Progress*? Who has continued to misrepresent and pervert the meaning of the language and the conduct of the people and the press of North Carolina, so as to keep up this hostility not only with the military, but with the people of the North and the Radicals, but Gov. Holden? The *Progress* has stopped it, we are glad to say, but look at the course of the *Standard* in its last issue towards the Charlotte *Times*? And in what light can American citizens view the rigor and severity of military rule and martial law, but as being bound in "chains?"

More than this: Gov. Holden has endorsed Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and his policy, calling *him* that "glorious old patriot," whom every true hearted American must despise and denounce as the most unmitigated tyrant in the Union; far worse than Sumner or Stevens. Nay, in the last *Standard*, it speaks of the late action of Brownlow and his copartners in tyranny, approvingly, except that some good Union men have been treated unjustly by the action. Let the reader note it. The Brownlow Legislature of Tennessee has disfranchised every Tennesseean who took up arms in the late Confederate service, and has adopted the most odious measures for the degradation and ruin of three fourths of the people of the State; and yet the *Standard*, though it treats some Union men improperly, thinks it all right, as "it will not be likely to injure the prospects of Tennessee for admission to her full privileges in the Union." The *Standard* says:

"The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the franchise bill. The vote in the House was, yeas 41, nays 15. This bill is very similar in character to the federal test-oath.—No person can vote or hold office in Tenfessee who took part in the rebellion. If the provisions of this bill be as stringent as the test-oath, it is unjust to many Union men. It was opposed by good Union men, but passed by a large majority.—This secures the permanent control of Tennessee to Gov. Brownlow and his friends. Stringent as this bill is, and unjust as it is to many Union men, it will not be likely to injure the prospects of Tennessee for admission to her full privileges in the Union. It is supposed that the members from that State, all of whom can take the oath, will be admitted during the ensuing month."

Is not such a condition, to American citizens, tantamont to being in chains? Does not Gov. Holden advocate the rule of the same party in North Carolina? Would he not to-day throw North Carolina back into a position, which would render her liable to the same system of treatment—bind upon her the same chains, with which the people of Tennessee are now bound? And what but "ruin" must follow chains and poverty?

But Gov. Holden carefully avoids answering the plain question we propounded to him, in the same article which he notices above. We repeat it: "By the way, does ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, boldly declare that President Johnson's policy is a failure?"

"To the Union of our fathers *we have always been loyal*. Not a shadow has ever fallen upon our devotion to the principles of the Federal Constitution as interpreted by Story, Kent, Tucker, Webster, and that embodiment of human greatness and political rectitude, Henry Clay."—*Louisburg Eagle.*

We presume there are but few Southern men, who cannot sincerely endorse at least the first clause of the above sentence. If the *Union of our fathers* had been maintained and fully carried out, it is doubtful whether any Southern man would have desired any change, whatever. It is the restoration of the *Union of our fathers* that all Southern men desire.

THE CHARLOTTE *Guardian* is very much gratified at the cessation of hostilities between the *Standard* and the *Sentinel*. It is certainly none the less gratifying to us. We have been prompted by no personal motive, whatever, in the course we have pursued. We have believed that the course of our cotemporary could not be otherwise than damaging to the State and our people. This conviction forced upon us the necessity of opposing that course. No other motive, but a sense of duty to our native State and the good fame and future prosperity of our people, has influenced our action, and no other *shall*.

GOLD closed in New York, on the 20th, at 127. Sales of 1,000 bales of cotton at 37 cents.

General Early, late of the Confederate States Army, has just returned from Mexico.

(Correspondence of the Sentinel)

Track of Sherman's Army---Feeling and Prospects in the South.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 17, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having recently followed and crossed the track of Sherman from Savannah, Ga., to Raleigh, N. C., I hereby transmit to you many things worthy of note which have come to my knowledge:

The conduct of Sherman and his men was bad, and not calculated to answer the ends of the government which he served. The object of the government was to overthrow the Confederacy, destroy its armies, and restore the rebel States to the Union. The tendency of Sherman's conduct was to destroy the country over which his army passed, and awaken in the minds of the people, with whose interests he came in contact, a feeling of desperation and hatred to the United States. And the only reason this latter result did not follow, is that Sherman is not regarded as more representative of the Union, or of the North, but of the Radical party of the North, whose object is not to build up the Union, but to destroy.

Private houses in cities, towns, and country were sacked and burned. So that, in many sections of the country over which the army passed,—one place of ninety miles of his track,—not one dwelling in ten was left standing. Provisions were wasted and burned, and the people so robbed of the means of making a crop, that now, after a lapse of twelve months, not one bushel of corn or pound of fodder can be purchased for many miles along his track. And, to-day, many of the negroes, for whose benefit the Radicals profess to be fighting, are perishing for want of bread. Many have already perished. I could give touching instances, but it would make this paper too long. Citizens were insulted and their persons abused. Old age, sickness, and helpless infancy were no barrier to these wrongs. And woman's purity and helplessness, which are always sufficient fortification against the brave, only served to provoke to crime and to insult the cowardly men who followed in the track of the army, unchecked by military discipline. Sherman professed to level these blows against the disloyal, but they fell alike upon the loyal and disloyal, the rich and the poor, the white man and the negro.

Gen. Sherman charged upon Gen. Hampton the burning of Columbia. But aside from the testimony of its citizens, showing that the city was burned by military order and a complete fire organization, aside from the belief of the present garison of that city, who sacked and burned these thousands of houses all through South Carolina and North Carolina, was not Hampton still in Virginia, when the beautiful villas of Grahamville and the humble cabins of negroes lying in Sherman's route were burned? It is well for the good feeling we may yet hope to see built up between the North and the South, that Sherman is regarded in his true light as the tool of the radicals, who labor to destroy and not to build up. He is not, and never can be, like Grant, like Johnson, a nationalman.

The political feeling of the States through which I have passed, and in which I now am, is good. Their present position is not what they had hoped, but they accepted it in good faith. All they now ask is that the promises held out to them, previous to and at the time of the surrender, be made good, that the States be restored to the Union, and their rights under the Constitution be guaranteed and defended. If this be done, the government will have their most hearty support. If all be not quiet, peaceful and prosperous in time to come in these U. States, the people of the South will not have to bear the blame, but they who oppose so bitterly the policy of President Johnson. Sumner and his party are now the rebels and insurrectionists.

The agricultural interests of the country are moving forward with more success than I expected to find. The remarkable elasticity of the American mind is illustrating itself by the readiness with which our citizens have adapted themselves to their present circumstances, and, instead of flying from difficulties which but a few months ago were regarded insurmountable, they have laid hold of naterial which was formerly regarded useless and are now succeeding beyond their expectations.

The railroads, which were a few months since severed and destroyed in a thousand places, are now nearly all entire, and trade from almost every part of the world is pouring itself through these arterics of the nation into every part of the country, and again flows back through these veins into the great heart of the world. Trade is not so brisk as it would be, if there was more money in the country, but this may be well, for it is time our people were learning lessons in economy; no better time than this.

The Church is sustaining herself and moving forward. She is fast recovering from the fearful shock. We hope to see her soon come out of these fires refined and elevated. Her ministers are now struggling hard to reclaim and build up. They have had a silent, but more fearful, contest to wage than the heroes of the field, and their struggles and sacrifices are not yet over.

T. W. M.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.—Two companies of infantry, and two pieces of artillery from Fortress Monroe, and a company of marines from Baltimore, have been ordered to Norfolk, in view of the disturbances there. The *Virginian* asks:

"What are these United States forces for?—Those already here failed to interfere in the prevention of the outrages and murders on Monday by the negroes engaged in the procession on that day, and allowed a squad of negroes, in United States uniform, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets, to march through our streets in that memorable celebration whose finale was of so bloody a character. It is a fact, patent and indisputable, that the whites who were outraged and slain were not protected by the military. The blacks were not prevented from committing the outrages and murders which we have recorded." * * * *

"Since writing the foregoing, we understand that martial law prevails, or has been renewed or re-proclaimed in the Department of Virginia, in pursuance of orders received from Richmond.

What becomes of the Peace Proclamation? Are the whites of the State to have the slender rights which remain to them wrested away by the gauntleted hand of Gen. Terry, *because* some of the blacks celebrated their elevation in the political scale by murder? We should like to have Mr. Johnson's views on this subject."

The Testimony of Mr. Stephens.

On Monday, the Reconstruction Committee reported a large body of evidence on the state of the South. Mr. A. H. Stephens appears as one of the witnesses examined, and his clear testimony is positive to the full submission and loyalty of the Southern people. He is confident that there are no "rebels" among us, and that there are no men who meditate rebellion. But what of that? Angels and ministers of grace might speak for us, but it is all in vain while an enemy can invent a plausible story against us.

"Trifles, light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ."

Rich. Examiner.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

He is Serenaded by the Soldiers and Sailors---Enthusiastic Assembly---The President Stands by the Constitution.

On Wednesday evening, in Washington, a procession of the soldiers and sailors and their friends formed and marched to the Executive mansion, accompanied by the marine band, to express their grateful acknowledgment of the President's late order directing the heads of departments to give preference in appointments and promotions to soldiers and sailors who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy. President Johnson had previously signified to a committee his acceptance of the compliment.

A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration. At a quarter past six o'clock the band performed several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance and was greeted with huzzas by the assembled thousands.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson said: It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and of your encouragement. (Applause.) We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning—must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. * * *

HIS POSITION.

I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here to-day, as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions.

I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then, as I deny now, that any State has the right of its own will, to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the government; and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels.—(Cheers.) Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers. (Cheers.) Why is it that they are arrayed in traducing and vilifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? (A voice: "Home in bed.")

FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION.

When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? And when the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and, put it out of the Union? So when the recent great rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The rebellion being crushed, the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, these States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of States. (Loud cheers.)

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. And what now remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation. [Cheers.] And when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended in the beginning of the Government.

And where does that power lie? The Constitution declares in express terms that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns of election and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath; and can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings. They have the power—not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine these questions.

THE PRESIDENT THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us—so does common sense—that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously and more tyrannically than by one.—What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can he do? What can he originate?—Why, they say, he exercises the veto power!—(Laughter.) What is the veto power? (A voice—"To put down the nigger.") (Laughter.) Who's your President? (Several voices—"Andy Johnson!") Is he not elected by the people through the electoral colleges? The President is nothing more than the tribune of the people. His office is tribunal in its character.

THE VETO POWER.

The people chose a tribune and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured an oppressive act, he was clothed with the power to say "veto." Your President is now the tribune of the people, and thank God I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me.—(Cheers.)

All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay, stop action; wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong." (Applause.)

That is all there is in it. Hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless, all that he can do is to check legislation—to hold it in a state of abeyance till the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then, what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution requires me to do. [Applause.] I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. [Cheers.] So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people—the soldiers and sailors expressly. [Cheers.]

HE STANDS BY THE PEOPLE.

I am with you citizens, soldiers, and sailors. Who has sacrificed or imperilled more than the humble individual who addresses you? Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property—everything sacred and dear to man—have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation?

HIS THANKS—HIS HOPES.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves—it we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade. Let us not only inspire confidence at home but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness.

As the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered. The band performed some more patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

For the Sentinel.

Education for the Poor.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A wealthy and benevolent gentleman of New York has recently purchased a point on Lookout Mountain, and about five hundred acres of land on Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga. Public buildings had been erected on this property by the Government at a cost of $150,000. The object of the purchaser is to provide for the education of the poor white children of the South. This is a magnificent scheme of charity, worthy the best mind and the best heart of the country. Who are the poor white children of the South? The poor we have had always with us. But are they not more numerous now than ever? Are not many of them of a different class from any we have had with us before? Have not many of them enjoyed superior advantages of intellectual and moral training? Were not some of them wealthy or at least well provided with all the necessities and comforts of life? And how have they been made poor? Not by their own fault, nor by the profligacy of their parents, nor by the infidelity of their guardians, but *by war*. God permitted this awful scourge to visit many of their parents with death and many of their estates with ruin. Not only are most of our orphans poor, but many whose parents are living feel the pressure of wants which cannot be supplied. Under these circumstances, how wise, how humane, how benevolent, how christain is the purpose and the effort to provide, as far as possible, for their education!

Permit me, respectfully and earnestly, to ask, if there is no man of ample means and of sufficient largeness of heart to devise and set in operation a plan for the education of the poor white children of North Carolina? Are there not a few men *in* or *out* of the State who can adopt some Institution or Institutions already in existence, and invest the Trustees thereof with the means of securing the advantages of a good education to, at least, a few of our unfortunate children? If God has saved to you your wealth, while others have been impoverished, you are his stewards for their relief and for the improvement of their condition. Consider, then, what *may* be done,—what *ought* to be done,—and what it is *your* duty and privilege to do.

As President of Concord Female College, which is located at Statesville, I have been urgently requested by young ladies, from different parts of the State, who desire to complete their education, to receive them as pupils and indulge them until they can pay their expenses by teaching. There is now a letter before me, written by an "aged lady," appealing to me in the most touching manner, to aid in this way her noble hearted grand-daughter, who cannot be satisfied without a finished education. These persons, I suppose, have been made poor by recent events.

Similar applications, no doubt, have been made to other Institutions. The Teachers in the State will do all they can for the poor who are among us, but they *do* and *will* need assistance. Their hearts will prompt them to do a great deal, but their time and energies and means are not adequate to the demands for service. They need, and they should seek, *co-operation*. But how can they be efficiently and promptly aided? How can the advantages of a liberal education be secured to those of whose necessities we speak?

In answering this inquiry, I suggest respectfully that, *individuals* who are able and willing can *now* pay the tuition, or the tuiton and board, of indigent young ladies or young men, in schools and colleges of acknowledged merit.—Or *individuals* can endow a Professorship in each of several Institutions, which will entitle all, who are unable to pay the expenses, to their tuition.

Or *individuals*, as the man of New York, whose name will be immortal, can provide for the entire expense of such pupils, by a permanent investment, in connexion with some of our colleges.

Any one or all of these plans may be adopted, without incurring the expense of organizing new Institutions.

Has any person, who may read this communication, any thought or purpose or proposition or plan on this subject? If so, I will be pleased to hear from him by letter or through the press, and I hereby pledge to him the most cordial and earnest co-operation of the Trustees of this college.

J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Statesville, N. C.

Negro Celebration in Washington.

SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The colored population to-day celebrated their emancipation in the District of Columbia by a procession and speeches from various white friends of the cause. Four or five thousand persons were on parade, while probably ten thousand thronged the streets through which they passed, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering as the line passed them.

At the commencement of the day's proceedings they visited the grounds of the President, who made them a short speech, in which he thanked them for the compliment of appearing before him. He said the time would come, and that not far distant, when it would be known to the country who was their best practical friend. He knew it was easy to villify him, but for this he did not care. While some pretended to be the especial friends of the negro, they rode him as a hobby for obtaining and maintaining power, but as for himself, it had been a principle with him to secure freedom in its best sense. He counselled his listeners that they have important duties to perform, and that they must show that they are worthy of the liberty with which they have been endowed. He had done, he said, more for them than those who had never perilled life and property, and who pretended to be their especial friends while ensconcing themselves in places of safety.

DIED.

At his residence in Magnolia, Duplin County, on Sunday the 8th inst. Rev. DAVID B. NICHOLSON, in the 57th. year of his age.

He was born in the County of Iredell in the year 1809, was religiously impressed at an early age, was converted in his nineteenth year, was licensed to preach in 1831, and joined the [then] Virginia Conference held in Newbern in October of that year.—He filled various charges with usefulness and acceptability, seldom failing to fill his appointments, until the year 1842, when at the North Carolina Conference held at Newbern he was appointed Presiding Elder, which relation he filled well and ably until his death, excepting the years 1861-2 when he travelled Magnolia Circuit.

Blessed with a sound, clear intellect, a manly christian heart and a robust constitution, he sustained and honored every position which he filled, and largely promoted the interests of Christ's Kingdom.

For three years his health had been declining, yet he steadily pursued his work, never flagging in duty when he was physically able. During the past year the people of Duplin, among whom he had been residing for many years and to whose interests he was much devoted, honored him with an election to the State Convention. He performed well his part in that body, conscientiously investigating and acting promptly upon all questions brought before him.

For some time he had been impressed with the idea that his work was nearly completed, and his earnest prayer was, that he might his body

"—with his charge lay down,
And cease at once to work and live."

His last sermon and his last official acts as Presiding Elder were performed at the Quarterly Meeting at Jerusalem Church, on Snow Hill Circuit, on the 18th. of March. He returned home to lay down his charge. He was confined to his room for about two weeks, but not to his bed till three days before his death. He continued to hold family prayers until the Tuesday before his death, and on that morning most earnestly and affectionately implored the Divine blessing upon his brethren of the N. C. Conference, upon the General Conference and the whole Church. On Saturday morning, he said to his affectionate and afflicted wife "Wife, my work is done! My house is in order! All I have to do is to die! My only regret is at leaving you and my children, for I feel that my rest in the grave will be sweet." His faith remained unshaken to the last. He continued to suffer, saying but little, until Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock, he calmly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Dally, of Wilmington, from the text. I Timothy 4 c. 7 and 8 verse. After the usual services of the Church, he was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. N. was an excellent preacher, possessed much administrative ability, was a sound and safe counsellor, and a holy, useful minister of Christ. He possessed fully the confidence and affection of his brethren, and his loss will be severely felt. As a friend none were more reliable, and as a husband, father and master, none were more devoted and true. In him, for more than thirty years, the writer hereof found a brother indeed.

W. E. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE ENFIELD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 19th. May next, that valuable property belonging to the late firm of Bell, Maner & Co. The lot will be divided into two, one of which has that large and commodious Store and Ware House. The other lot has no improvement, but is most eligibly situated for building purposes. Each lot will be sold separately.

Further particulars and terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. P. McAULIFFE,
Agent of Bell, Maner & Co.

Enfield, N. C. April 23td.

SITUATION WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY who can give the highest possible references, and is well qualified to teach the elementary and higher English branches of education, desires a situation as Teacher.

Applications addressed to the Editors of the SENTINEL, making known terms &c., will receive immediate attention.

April 23-tf.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. CO.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 19 1866.

Trains run as follows:

Passenger Trains Leave Raleigh 4 30 A M.
" " Arrive at Weldon, 11 00 "
" " Leave Weldon 1 30 P M
" " Arrive at Raleigh 8 30 P M.

Freight & Accommodation Trains Leave Raleigh, on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at, 7 00 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon, 5 00 P. M.
Leave Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 00 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh 4 00 P. M.

ALBERT JOHNSON.
April 23 tf Genl. Supt.

Standard and Progress copy till forbid.

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE!!

Weekly Line of Steamers to Baltimore!!

CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS TO

LIVERPOOL,

BOSTON,

NORFOLK,

RICHMOND, &c.

The A 1 Steamships

ELLIE KNIGHT!

AND

JAMES A. GARY!

These Steamers will Leave Wilmington and Baltimore alternately every SATURDAY, thus forming a regular WEEKLY LINE.

Goods forwarded from Baltimore without extra charge.

For freight or passage, having superior State room accommodations, apply to

ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON,
11 North Water Street.

Wilmington, April 23-1m

MAGGIEL'S CHILLS AND FEVER PILLS!

Maggiel's Fever and Ague Pills!!

MAGGIEL'S FEVER AND AGUE

PILLS!!

THESE famous remedies, known throughout the great West of the United States for their extraordinary cures of

CHILLS, FEVER AND AGUE

are now thoroughly introduced in the State of North Carolina, and can be obtained of all enterprising, first class druggists.

They act as a tonic to all debilitated systems, taken in doses of

One Pill Three Times A Day.

before meals, and should be found in every family residing in miasmatic districts.

To any skeptic or one who does not believe in these marvellous preparations,

A Box Will be sent Free

If he is not cured with one and not more than two boxes, no charge will be made. The price of the Pills is high—say

$2 PER BOX:

but as they are a perfect cure without trouble or inconvenience, the charge is reasonable enough.

Address J. MAGGIEL, M. D., 43 Fulton St.
New York.

CAUTION.

Watch narrowly and guard yourselves vigilantly against counterfeits. I have just suppressed a notorious counterfeit in Wisconsin, after much trouble and expense. Purchase of only first class druggists and never of peddlers or traveling dealers.

April 21-4m

THE SENTINEL.

Monday, April 23, 1866.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

(Reported specially for the Sentinel.)

Trial of Major Jno. H. Gee.

SYNOPSIS OF TESTIMONY.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1866.

Examination of Captain Fuqua continued.—After I went down to the place, I asked the sentinel where Lieutenant Davis was standing when he was shot, and he said against the tree, the same one that the officers had pointed out. I don't remember whether I asked the man if he had warned Lieutenant Davis to go back. I was told that the officer was urinating against the tree—I saw evidence of it.

This tree was between the dead-line and the palisade. In my judgment there was no legal ground for punishing the sentry.

I stated these facts to Maj. Gee. I returned to headquarters and found him in the back porch, and said to him that the officers requested that the sentinel should be removed, that he seemed to me idiotic and not fit for the responsible duty of a sentinel.

When I approached that tree I thought myself in imminent danger of being shot by the sentry.

I know Maj. Gee addressed a letter to Gen. Gardner, detailing at very considerable length his troubles there—in not having control of the troops—general lack of things requisite for the prison. He enumerated the want of lumber for quarters and hospital purposes and want of provisions, and asked Gen. Gardner to assist him in getting through his resignation. Also that he was over the age for service and a physician. The reply was that his duties would be made more agreeable to him. Gen. Bradley Johnson came soon afterwards. Maj. Gee urged in that letter his inability to supply the prisoners and that his duties were exceedingly unpleasant to him.

Maj. Gee urged Col. Hinton to make such a disposition of his troops as to entirely surround the prison, but it was not done. As well as I recollect, it was referred to Richmond, and Col. Hinton was ordered by the Secretary of War or Adjutant General to make such a disposition. He refused, on the ground that his Regiment were State troops. As an officer on duty at that prison, I think that the prisoners, seeing the troops so posted, would have been much less disposed to attempt an outbreak. His camp was opposite the rear wall, on south side. I should think one hundred yards from it. I think he was temporarily absent, and that Maj. Gee prevailed on the Major who had command of the regiment to make the required disposition of it. Col. Hinton either came himself or sent an order to stop it, and they went to the old position. Col. Hinton at one time moved a mile or so beyond the prison across the creek. I think in October or November before the outbreak. He carried away with him one of the companies of Freeman's battalion against the protest of every officer of the prison. Maj. Gee telegraphed to the Secretary of War and to Gov. Vance, and the company was ordered back from Raleigh. Freeman's battalion was a fine body of soldiers. Most of the prison officials were from this company, Sneed's, the one Hinton took away. I think he even took Maj. Gee's orderly. This regiment and company were at the Railroad station at the time of the outbreak. The proximate cause of the outbreak was the removal of Col. Hinton's regiment, and Sneed's company. The outbreak occurred sometime in the latter part of November, 1864, about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I had returned from dinner, and was alone in Maj. Gee's office preparing for a smoke. I heard a loud yelling inside the prison—it was a common thing there. Then a quick and rapid discharge of musketry. I rushed out and saw, when I reached the porch, that the prisoners were trying to get out. I ran on and saw a perfect shower of missiles coming over the fences—baked mud balls, brickbats and stones. I saw disarmed men, evidently the guard, coming out of the prison. They were covered with dirt, without hats.—Came out in a very excited and disorderly manner. One of them, whom I recognized as a non-commissioned officer of Freeman's battalion, staggered, and I saw blood pouring from his breast. He fell and died soon afterward. Soon another followed wounded, and fell, who also died. A third followed wounded who fell—8 or 10 wounded as well as I recollect. There was a line of sentinels on the front wall who were firing and dodging the missiles which were thrown at them.

I commanded the guard to turn out. They paid no attention, and I squalled again, "turn out the guard," repeating it frequently—I suppose I saw about twenty-five of the guard at the guard-house—seeing they did not understand me, I said, "men, for Heaven's sake, fall in!" I got about a dozen and went on the wall with them, and about that time heard a discharge from a piece of artillery. There were 1500 or 2000 prisoners congregated opposite the front gate, who began to break, some throwing themselves on the ground and some going to their tents and quarters. I immediately commanded, "cease firing!" I repeated it several times. I then left the platform and went to the piece of artillery that was at the North West angle of the enclosure, seeing no other officer about there. The men were about to fire, I told them not to fire and they desisted. I sent a man from this to the other piece of artillery, to say to any officer he might see there, that no further demonstrations were being made by the prisoners in that part of the prison and to cease firing. Soon afterwards, citizens poured on the platform, and it was with great difficulty that I could restrain them from firing on the prisoners.

I thought the lower cannon was fired first—the one at the S. E. angle. One cannon followed the other very quickly—in two or three seconds. There were two mounted at that time—I never saw any other pieces mounted. The other cannon was fired not long after I sent the messenger. I think he had time to reach there. I didn't see the first shot, but heard it. It was reported to be a solid shot that richochetted from the prison to some gentleman's lot in town. I could not see the water-gate.

I met Major Gee after the firing had ceased, or efforts to have it stopped had been made, on the platform opposite the main prison. He was commanding to cease firing and making every effort to quiet the men. I saw him just outside the yard, at headquarters, at the time I was trying to turn out the guard. He seemed to appreciate the danger—his manner was hurried.

The men had an abundance of clay inside of the prison, as they were allowed to make excavations in the ground. They made balls, and I think cooked them. There was a perfect shower of them thrown over the wall. One or two sentinels started down from the platform, and I ordered them back. One of the missiles passed over my left shoulder, either a brickbat or mudball.

I think that nearly all the males in Salisbury that could move came down, and it was with the utmost difficulty that we could prevent their firing. I did not see Maj. Gee from the time I ordered the guard to turn out till the firing was over.

The gate was three or four feet wide and four or five men staid in it with pick-axes who kept the prisoners from rushing through it. The sentinels were firing—eighteen or twenty of the guard who went in were disarmed. A guard was sent in after the outbreak to get the muskets, and brought some out. Some of them were thrown into the wells and found afterwards. Firing continued a minute and a half.

Maj. Gee expressed a very deep regret. The matter was deeply regretted by the prison officials.

The citizens were exceedingly clamorous to continue the firing after I had given orders to cease. They said, "the whole concern, the damned Yankees, ought to be killed." I saw Major Gee using every effort to have the firing cease. We were induced to stop it not only from motives of humanity but also of policy. It is my opinion that the prisoners would have broken out if the firing had continued.

We looked upon the killing of the men as a matter of sincere regret,—I refer to Major Gee as well as myself.

After the outbreak was over, I went inside and saw a man lying, evidently mortally wounded. He said to me "the non-commissioned officers are responsible for this." He designated two of the disvision Sergeants. I gave their names to Maj. Gee and they were brought out. The clamor of the citizens and soldiers was to hang them—it was exceedingly great. Maj. Gee interfered and put them under the charge of the guard at the guard-house. They were sent to Richmond. I think that but for his efforts they would have been hanged or shot upon the spot—that is my firm conviction. I think no further punishment than this confinement for their security was inflicted upon them.

As an officer there, I must say, that there was, except the last discharge of the cannon, no further blood shed than was called for by the exigency of the case, so far as we had control at the time.

Maj. Gee generally had on a pair of blue pants, confederate grey roundabout, and a cap, with a glaze cover. I never remember his wearing a cape, or coat with skirts or a slouched hat, gold lace on his pantaloons, or a sabre; I should know it if he had. I recollect a man so dressed who was an officer with Gen. York. He recruited in the prison, and was there frequently, in December, January, and February; can't say about November. I never saw Maj. Gee wear a sabre. Think he said he had lost his coming to Salisbury.

No difference in the orders between the treatment of negroes and whites. Maj. Gee's deportment towards officers and prisoners was always respectful. I saw him salute Gen. Hayes, when he approached him—when he left him. To the prisoners of war, he was kind and respectful; he showed a very great interest in the performance of his duties; the most laborious officer I have ever seen. He desired to perform his duties faithfully and well. He was constantly on duty—although the second officer in command I never was on duty a single moment after Maj. Gee came. He was on duty day and night.—I sat up all night for him on one occasion, when he had lost several nights' sleep. I thought it very unnecessary.

Court adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. Atkinson & Shepperson, Wilmington, are Agents of the Baltimore and Wilmington Steamship Line.—The *Journal* says of their enterprise:

"Our enterprising friends, Messrs. Atkinson & Shepperson, have added a new Steamer, the JAMES A. GARY, to their Baltimore line, which will enable them to have a Steamer arriving and departing every week. The "Gary" is a new Steamer, and only had her trial trip in Baltimore harbor on Saturday, 7th inst., in which she worked beautifully.

"Messrs. A. & S. have completed reliable arrangements with the Southern Line of Steamers from Baltimore to Liverpool, connecting with their line from this port. Baltimore has but too recently given evidence of her earnest and real sympathy with our people; to make a reference to it necessary. As the rates of freight are the same as from New York, our people will hardly hesitate which to prefer."

See advertisement of valuable Enfield property for sale on the 19th. prox.

The General Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co. announces the Passenger and Freight schedule.

A young lady, who can give the highest testimonials, desires a situation as teacher. Any communication with reference to her wishes, addressed to the Editors of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

EDUCATIONAL.—We are gratified to learn that Wake Forest College is doing well, under all the circumstances of the situation. There are about fifty students at the Institution, and the prospects for an accession to the number are encouraging.

The condition of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, we are sorry to hear, is not so flattering. This is an excellent institution, under the supervision of Maj. J. B. White, who has had a long experience in similar academies. The general plan of the school (except the military feature, which will be resumed as soon as circumstances will permit,) is the same as heretofore. We hope to see the Academy yet well sustained, for the sake of the proprietress, who is the widow of the lamented and gallant Col. C. C. Tew, of the late 2nd. N. C. Troops.

PORTIS GOLD MINE.—We learn that our friend Thos. K. Thomas, Esq., of Franklin County, has sold two-thirds of this mine to a company of enterprising men from New Jersey. This mine is located near the junction of Franklin, Nash and Warren Counties, and has been worked for a number of years.

IREDELL SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal was in session last week. The *Old North State* says that Judge Mitchell won the unqualified admiration of the bar, and all others, for the ability, dignity, urbanity and impartiality which he displayed, and that he bore himself in all things more like an old judge long accustomed to preside than like one but recently advanced to the bench. Nearly all the civil cases on the Docket were continued. Mr. Solicitor Caldwell is pursuing a conciliatory course, by entering a *nolle prosequi* in all cases of indictment growing out of the execution of orders, &c., during the war.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina will hold its next Annual Convention in Trinity Church, Cabarrus county, on Thursday before the first Sabbath in May next.

RESIGNED.—We learn from the *Old North State*, that Luke Blackmer, Esq., one of the members of the House of Commons from the county of Rowan, has resigned his seat—having been appointed Clerk and Master in Equity for that county by Judge Mitchell. Mr. B. was an efficient and influential representative.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.—The market generally continue dull. Yesterday the sales were very small.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 22 bbls. at $5 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip and $1,50 for hard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There was a sale yesterday of 36 bbls. virgin white at 53c. per gallon.

ROSIN.—But little doing. Pale may be quoted at $9 50@10 50; Opaque $5@$6 50; No. 2 $2@$2 50, and common nominal at $1 50@$1 75.

COTTON.—15 bales of middling sold yesterday at 28c.—*Journal, 20th.*

PETERSBURG MARKETS.—Gold—Buying rates, 124: selling, 127½.

SILVER.—Buying rates, 115; selling, 121.

COTTON.—The market has been quite active to-day, with sales of about one hundred bales at 30 to 34c., mostly at 33 to 33½c.

CORN.—The market is better, and we quote at 90c.

TOBACCO.—The market continues without change. All sound sweet Tobacco in demand at full prices.—*Petersburg Index, 20th.*

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—SENATE.—Mr. McDougal made an apology for certain remarks made by him in relation to his colleague recently.

The Senate was engaged in an effort to proceed with the consideration of the Colorado bill, but adjourned at an early hour without taking up the bill.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the further consideration of the Army Peace Establishment bill.

The Cholera on Board a Steamer at New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The disease on the British steamer Virginia, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, is pronounced by the Health officer to be the Asiatic cholera. She is now at the lower Bay. No communication is allowed between her and the shore. The disease is confined entirely to the steerage passengers, and appeared when the vessel was eight days out. There is no panic on board.

RELEASE OF CLEMENT C. CLAY.—The following is the order issued from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1866.—Ordered, that C. C. Clay, Jr., is hereby released from confinement, and permitted to return to or remain in the State of Alabama, and to visit such other places in the United States as his personal business may render necessary, upon the following conditions, viz: That he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, and gives his parole of honor to conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may be hereafter prepared against him by the United States. By order of the President. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It is stated that the Committee on Ways and Means intend to report a tax bill reducing the annual tax about $70,000,000; this is thought to be justified by excess of receipts over expenditures.

10 TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 8TH OF MAY 1866, at the Court House door in Oxford, N. C., I will sell to the highest bidder without reserve.

2 Lots on Raleigh Street.

My late residence, at the South end of Main Street remarkably handsome, pleasant, and commodious.

2 Lots on Clarksville Street.

AND

5 Lots on St. John's Street.

Immediate possession and a reasonable credit will be given.

The lots may be seen at any time.

Inquiries by letter will be promptly and honestly answered

April 20 2w J. H. MILLS.

A Remarkable Case.

DISEASE IN WHICH THE LUNGS AND THROAT ARE INVOLVED.—Mrs. Phebe Perkinson, Petersburg, Va., (Aug. 26, 1865,) says: "I hereby certify, that two years ago last June, I was afflicted with a disease commonly called the Breast Complaint, the pain and weakness in the breast continued to increase so that I could not bear my clothes fastened on me for the space of two years; I found great difficulty in breathing; a general debility prevailed over my whole system—so much so, that I could not walk up the steps without drawing myself up by the banister; had a continued hacking cough, which distressed me greatly, four times during my illness, had Hemorrhage of the Lungs. All medical treatment failed to afford me relief; it was the opinion of my friends that I must die with the consumption. I was advised to use the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS; after using three boxes, strictly according to directions, I find myself in *the enjoyment of perfect health*; I have a good appetite, have become as fleshy as I ever was, sleep sound and pleasant, and can perform any duty with as much strength and vigor as I ever did. They certainly have acted like a perfect charm on me."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 per dozen. Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS & CO.
April 5, 199. 1m Baltimore, Md.

A LARGE LOT OF OLD

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY.

In ten and five gallon kegs, just received

ALSO

Several barrels and ten and five gallon kegs of BITTING'S Yadkin County Whiskey. We have also on hand Conrad's Corn Whiskey, and Apple and Peach Brandy.

April 14-tf COOPER & MOORE.

COTTON GINS MADE OR REPAIRED!

I am now prepared to furnish or repair COTTON GINS.

All who wish to purchase or have repairs made, will do well to notify me immediately, in order that the demand upon me at any one time may not be too great. Address,
SAM'L ROWLAND.
April 11 206-1m Raleigh N. C.

IMPORTANT SANITARY NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 18, 1866.

The attention of the citizens of Raleigh is respectfully called to the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the commissioners of the city of Raleigh:

That it shall be the duty of the city constables, under the direction of the mayor, to investigate the condition of the privies, back yards and other places in the city where filth may exist and notify the owner or tenant of the grounds where the same may be, to cleanse the same and remove said filth, and if within five days after such notification such cleaning and removal shall not be made, the persons in default shall be fined ten dollars, and five dollars additional for each day thereafter during which such nuisance may continue.

By order of the board. WM. H. HARRISON,
April 20-5t Mayor.

SODA WATER!

SODA WATER!!

SODA WATER!!!

COOL, SPARKLING SODA WATER.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!

At the Fountains of

A. R. RAVEN & CO,

Hillsboro' Street,

One door west Exchange Hotel.

April 14-209-tf

NO. 1 LEAF LARD!

2000 pounds N. C. Leaf Lard.
In Store and for Sale by
DAVIS & JONES.
Raleigh, April 17-tf

NORTH CAROLINA BACON!

15,000 lbs., on hand, for sale by
DAVIS & JONES.
Raleigh, April 17 tf

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!

One HUNDRED BARRELS of good Flour in store
DAVIS & JONES.
Raleigh, April 17 tf

MOLASSES!!

We HAVE ON hand 300 gallons of No. 1 SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.
DAVIS & JONES.
Raleigh, April 17 tf

TAX LIST!

I will attend at the Court House, in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 19th, Thusday 20th, Friday 21st, Saturday 22d of April, to take the list of taxables for Raleigh District, under the State revenue law.

Punctual attendance is expected.

April 11 206 td J. D. PULLEN.

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the so called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in pe fect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disenfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that **Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills** cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin **Maggiel's Salve** is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box. Sold by all Druggists in Raleigh.

April 19 tf

A BOON TO THE SICK.

AND

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE.

These Life-giving remedies are now given publicly to the world. For over a quarter of a century of private practice the ingredients in these

LIFE-GIVING PILLS!

Have been used with the greatest success. Their mission is not only to prevent disease, but to cure. They search out the various maladies by which the patient is suffering, and re-invigorate the failing system. To the aged and infirm a few doses of these valuable PILLS will prove to be

A VERY FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH,

For in every case they add new life and vitality, and restore the waning energies to their pristine state.—To the young and middle-aged they will prove most invaluable, as a ready, specific, and sterling medicine. Here is a dream realized, that Ponce de Leon sought for three hundred years ago, and never found. He looked for a fountain that would restore the old to vigor and make youth ever

An Eternal Spring!

It was left for this day and hour to realize the dream, and show in one glorious fact, that magic that made it fair.

THESE FAMOUS REMEDIES

Cannot stay the flight of years, but they can force back, and hold aloof, diseases that might triumph over the aged and the young. Let none hesitate then but seize the favorable opportunity the offers. When taken as prescribed—

FOR BILLIOUS DISORDERS

Nothing can be more productive of cure than these Pills. Their almost magic influence is felt at once; and the usual concomitants of this most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest

VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS.

They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in prescribed doses to the youngest babe.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS

And all eruptions of the skin, the SALVE is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil!

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS.

Invariably cure the following Diseases.

Asthma,
Bowel Complaints,
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Female Complaints, Fever and Agur,
Headache,
Indigestion,
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward weakness,
Liver Complaint,
Lowness of Spirits,
Ringworm,
Rheumatism,
Salt Rheum,
Scalds,
Skin Diseases.

☞ **Notice.**—None genuine without the engraved trade mark around each pot or box, signed by DR J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton st., New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canadas—at 25 cents per box or pot.

April 19-tf

DAVID BARROW,

WITH

ZINN, DORRANCE & CO

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Nos. 80 & 82 Leonard Street,

(West of Broadway,)

NEW YORK.

Feb 19, 192, 3ms

TO THE TRADE.

150 Doz. Pocket Knives all sizes and prices,
50 " Knives and Forks,
50 " Hand Saw Files,
20 " Mill " "
70 " Pad Locks,
90 " Stock "
10 " Whittemore No. 10 A Cards,
10 " Scythe Blades
5 " Grass "
10 " Sifters,
5 " Coffee Mills,
18 " Brooms,
10 " Spades,
5 " Long Handle Shovels,
5 " " " Forks,
200 Kegs "Parker Mills" Cut nails from 3's to 20's,
20 Coils Baleing Rope,
50 Kegs Mule Shoes,
20 " Horse "
200 Lbs. Horse Shoe Nails,
1000 " Bar Iron assorted sizes,
300 " Bagging Twine,
200 " Lute Wraping Twine,
50 Grindstones weighing from 80 to 2000 lbs.

In store and will be sold low.

April 16 tf B. P WILLIAMSON & CO.

GIN, RUM AND WHISKEY.

2 Doz. Holland Gin by the case or bottle,
2 " Clover Leaf " " "
3 " Jamaica Rum " " "
2 " Old Monongahela Whisky "

These liquors are pure and of the very best quality.

April 16-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

LIME AND SALT.

100 Bbls. Rockland Lime,
50 Sacks Fine Salt,
25 " Ground Alum Salt.
All in good order.

April 16 tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

BACON AND LARD.

2000 Lbs Bright Bacon Sides,
1500 " Prime white N. C. Lard, in Kegs and Barrels

Rec'd this day at

April 14-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

CORN AND HAY.

1000 Bushels Roanoke Corn,
50 Bales best Timothy Hay,
Arriving daily

April 14-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

FAMILY FLOUR.

30 Bbls. "Hawkins Mills,"
20 " "St. Louis "
Best in the market at

April 14-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

YARNS AND SHEETINGS.

20 Bales Cotton Yarns,
5 " 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
Which we will sell low to close consignment.

April 14-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

1 New Iron Axle Wagon, New York make, 2 horse
2 New Iron Axle Dump Carts,
2 New Iron Axle Push Carts,
15 Wheelbarrows,
10 Store or Warehouse Trucks.

All of the above are of the very best quality, and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost.

In addition to the above we keep all kinds of Plows and Plow Castings, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Axles, &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 181, 166, tf

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

50 Cans 100 lbs Prussian Blue.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 1 171, tf

SIFTERS.

10 doz. Assorted sizes,
at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 20, 187, tf.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON

WEEKLY LINE OF

FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

Starlight, Capt. Pedrick,
Washington, Capt. Chichester,
Rebecca Clyde, Capt. Young.

Passage, having superior Accommodations, $25.

This route offers greater inducements than any other in the State. One of the above Steamers will always be up in New York and sail weekly, or oftener, if loaded.

Freight consigned to the Agent of the Steamers or to C. C. Dudley, Agent Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, will be forwarded promptly, and expense collected at point of destination, free of commission and all extra charges.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

ARTHUR LEARY, 73 William St.,
JAMES HAND, 117 Wall St.
HORACE M. BARRY, Agt.,
Wilmington N. C.

The WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD, having largely increased their rolling stock, are now prepared to move freight promptly from all points and will give preference to through Steamer freight over all other. Two daily trains are now running and freight per Steamer will always go forward, on day of arrival.

In order to save expense and insure prompt dispatch order goods in New York shipped by regular Express line foot of Wall St.,

April 5-201-1m

NEW GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE.]

THERE IS NOT A MORE DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a general assortment, than those we have just purchased in the Northern Cities, and now offer to our customers and the public. None can undersell us and few by selling goods.

It is gratifying to know that our taste and judgment, in selecting goods, are appreciated, as shown not only by our sales, but by the way we sell them.

We would call attention to our

FAMILY GROCERIES.

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c.,

TRY OUR TEA.—It is good,

L. E. HEARTT,
April 7, 203-2w Agent.

UNDERTAKER,

AND

CABINET MAKER.

The undersigned, thankful for the patronage already received from the people of Raleigh and its vicinity, begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his business to the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Myers, near the Masonic Lodge, where he will promptly attend to all business in his line.

N. B. He desires also to sell his shop, with a quarter of an acre of land attached, which he lately occupied on Blount Street.

HENRY J. BROWN.

April 14, 2w.

J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN, E. V. CARRAWAY

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

23 *Pollock Street*, *Newbern, N. C.*

Water Street, *Wilmington*, "

KEEP a large and carefully selected stock of

Farmers',
Millers,
Builders',
Mechanics', and
Housekeepers' Tools,

AND OTHER

Hardware
Agricultural Implements.
Leather and Rubber Belting
Rope,
Saddlery,
Iron,
Steel, &c., &c.

and can furnish, at short notice, any kind of

Machinery or Castings

Agents for

R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws,
Fairbank's Scales,
Evans & Watson's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

which we sell at manufacturers' prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock and feel confident that our facilities and experience will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Jan. 30, 145, tf.

A. A. WILLARD,

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandize,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 30 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Greensboro.
Rev. W. E Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq, Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Turner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127. 6m.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce, consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs Dowley, Corners & Co, New York, will be insured from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A full supply of

GROCERIES,

kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Marvin's Patent Powder-proof Locks—key weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Safes are *warranted* free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturer's prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown Sheeting,

for sale. Address, A. A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C
January 26, 142, 6m.

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2 148. tf

Candles.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

Coffee.

RIO and Java Coffee for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148 tf

Sugar.

REFINED and Cub. Sugar for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

Cuba Molasses.

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf

CORN! CORN!!

8000 Bushels prime White Corn in Store, and for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
March 9-179 tf Wilmington N. C.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

200 Bbls Fine, Super and Family, now landing and daily expecting. For sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
March 9-179-tf Wilmington N. C.

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

75 BALES for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.
Wilmington, Feb 2, 148, tf.

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN CHAPEL HILL.

It is a very handsome place in the Western part of the village. The dwelling house was built, a few years ago, by Mrs. M. C. Southerland, its former owner and is large and roomy, having eight rooms and a passage. Appurtenant are all the necessary out buildings and five acres of land.

The property will be sold cheap and the terms made accommodating.

Those wishing to purchase, can apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., at Raleigh, he being my agent for the sale. J. DEROSSET,
April 5-201-2w Wilmington N. C.
Standard copy two weeks.

HART & LEWIS,

44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

"STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP"

"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

AND

"Western Empire" Cooking Stoves.

J. BROWN.
April 9 204-3m With HART & LEWIS.

PETER MALLETT. CHARLES HOFFMAN.

MALLETT & HOFFMAN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 23 N. Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 5-199-6m

SPEND YOUR "GREENBACKS."

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

FOR 1866.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

I have just received from New York, and now open for sale the latest styles of

Spring and Summer Calicos,
Muslins and Lawns,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Bought since the great decline in prices; consequently, I can give all my customers good bargains.

Call and look before you Buy

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.

MAKE NO NOISE, AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

To-day is the time to spend your "Greenbacks"

AT KINSEY'S STORE,

He is selling as cheap as you can buy at retail in New York.

Quick sales, and small profits, is my motto.

J. KINSEY.

April 6-202-1m. Raleigh, Fayetteville St.,

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND WITH Hart & Lewis, No. 44 Fayetteville Street. He respectfully invites his old customers and the public, to the extensive assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS now in store

J. BROWN.

No. 44. FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

SPRING TRADE 1866.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK

OF

Miscellaneous Hardware.

WOOD WARE.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA WARE,
HOLLOW WARE,
TIN WARE,
SWEDES & AMERICAN IRON,
STEEL,
A COMMANDING STOCK OF BUGGY MATERIALS.
LAMPS, LANTERNS,
LAMP WICKS & CHIMNEYS,
KEROSENE OIL,
WHITE LEAD & OTHER PAINTS,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS FROM 8 x 10 to 30 x 36,
PUTTY,
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BUILDERS MATERIALS,
LOCKS & NAILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES, &
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
TWENTY COOKING STOVES OF VARIOUS APPROVED PATTERNS,
PLATED KNIVES,
FORKS,
TEA & DINNER SPOONS,

Call and examine our stock,

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, April 9-204-3m

SPRING GOODS

KELLOGG WHEELER & CO.

Would respectfully call attention to their **New Stock of**

Spring And Summer.

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies Trimmed Hats.
Bonnets, Shawls, Balmorals,
White Goods, Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery, Insertings,
Edgings, Laces &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Boots, Shoes and Hats,
JEANS, TWEEDS AND SATINETTS,
Sugar, Coffee and Tea.

Bourbon Whiskey, French Brandy and Holland Gin.

Raleigh N. C.

March 20-187-tf

HAVENS & LATHAM,

SOUTH EAST CORNER OF CRAVEN AND SOUTH FRONT STREETS,

NEWBERN, N. C.,

Solicit consignments of

COTTON YARNS,
DRIED FRUIT, &c.,

and will give particular attention to the purchasing and shipping all kinds of GRAIN. Orders from the West will receive their prompt attention.

Refer to:

MITCHELL & ALLEN,
Newbern, N. C.
W. B. GULICK,
PULASKI COWPER,
R. S. TUCKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
D. W. C. BENBOW,
JNO. SLOAN,
Greensboro, N. C.
HENRY TATE,
Charlotte N. C.
BROWN & MOTT,
Salisbury, N. C.
F. D. STOCKTON,
Statesville, N. C.

Newbern, March 30-196 1m.

CITY ELECTION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 2, 1866.

Notice is hereby given, that polls will be opened at the court house in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 23d inst. at which time will be submitted to the qualified voters of the city, for their acceptance or rejection, the new charter passed at the last session of the legislature.

Those in favor of the new charter will vote a ballot with the word "accepted" printed on it, those opposed with the word "rejected."

By order of the board of Commissioners.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

April 4-203-tds

REMOVAL!

NEW STOCK!

NEW STORE!

SPLENDID LIGHT!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND THE Lowest prices are the Great Inducements For Buying your

DRY GOODS,

AT

THOMAS SMITH'S NEW STORE,

25 Sycamore Street.

1866. SPRING TRADE. 1866.

IN OPENING THE

SPRING TRADE,

I would return my most grateful thanks to the citizens of Petersburg and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage extended the past season, and hope to merit its further continuance by holding out still further inducements.

My present facilities are beyond doubt unequalled, and no effort will be spared to place before our patrons Goods

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

that the present market value will admit of, and in many instances much below, as we are constantly represented at the large auction sales, where goods are frequently sold much less than cost of importation. These, with

Many Other Available Facilities,

I pledge myself to use to the best interest of our customers.

The stock is now much larger and better assorted than at any time previous, having added a complete assortment of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Among them the most elegant

Satin Damask,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Wine Cloths,
Piano and Table Covers,
Stair Linen,
Linen Druggets,
Table Linen,
Napkins, Doilies,
Towels, Crash

—ALSO—

WHITE GOODS,

Of which I have always kept a good stock, is now replete with everything the market affords. Besides, a very handsome stock of

Needlework,
Edgings, Insertings,
Laces and Embroideries.

THE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Must be seen to be appreciated. I therefore invite all to an inspection, and in catering so well for the ladies, I would assure the gentlemen they have not been forgotten. The assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods Generally,

Is complete, and it is hoped those in want of goods of this class will not fail to give us a call.

To the Merchants of

Virginia and North Carolina,

who have so liberally patronized us the past season, I return my most grateful thanks, and solicit an early call, assuring them they will find our goods at as low prices as any house North or South.

THOMAS SMITH,
25 Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

I have secured the Agency for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, for the sale of the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

It is undoubtedly the best Family Sewing Machine in existence.

Read the following recommendations:

1st.

Its Simplicity and Great Range of Work

2nd.

Its making four different Stitches, viz: Lock, Knot Double Lock, Double Knot.

3rd.

The Reverse Feed Motion, operated by simply turning a thumb screw, enabling the operator to run the work to the right or to the left, and convenience of self-fastening the ends of seams.

4th.

The Perfect Finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.

5th.

The Rapidity of its Working, and the quality of the work done.

6th.

Its Self-Adjusting Tension.

It makes the

Celebrated Elastic Stitch.

BUY

THE BEST!

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY!!

IT MAKES

NO NOISE

WHILE RUNNING

☞ One thing is settled beyond a doubt: persons wanting **Sewing Machines**, no longer hesitate which to buy. The **FLORENCE** leads the world It needs only to be seen to be appreciated

AGENTS WANTED,

In every town in Virginia and North Carolina

March 17-4, tf

WILLIAM WEDDELL, ALEX. W. WEDDELL.

WM. WEDDELL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of

Every Description.

113 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Orders from our friends in North Carolina will be carefully filled and promptly forwarded. Merchants requiring our services will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Feb 17, 161, 3m

---

WATSON'S GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS—THE ART CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

I HAVE the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Raleigh, and North Carolina, that, in addition to the many beautiful styles of Photographs, that I am now making that most beautiful of all pictures,

PORCELAIN,

or Albatype. They are as fine as Ivory paintings.—Call and examine specimens.

J. W. WATSON,

Raleigh, April 5-201-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,

WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD!!

JEWELERS' and BANKERS' SAFES made to Order. Lined with Hardened Steel

HOUSE AND PLATE SAFES.

TO THIS CELEBRATED SAFE was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

NOTICE.—This celebrated Fire Proof safe is no longer made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, his license to make and sell them having expired.

The thousands of Certificates from Merchants, Bankers and Mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this the only true "SALAMANDER" renders it useless for the subscribers to multiply words in its favor, as full thirty thousand of "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES," have been manufactured and sold in the United States; and, in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last seventeen years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and *not one of the "Genuine Salamanders" has ever been destroyed.*

Safes sold at New York price, with the freight to Wilmington added No commission charged in Wilmington. We are prepared to take orders for these celebrated Safes. Samples can be seen at our office in a few days.

Every Merchant should have one of these cheap and secure Safes.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
Commission Merchants,
General Agents for North Carolina.

Office, No. 5 South Water Street (Up Stairs Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 4-10 -tf

PETERSBURG IRON WORKS.

ALL kinds of Wrought and Cast work, done at short notice.

Ploughs and Plough Castings, of all styles, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Commission Merchants and farmers will bear in mind that all our Agricultural work is made of the best material and warranted.

The attention of Millwrights and others is called to our assortment of Patterns, the largest south of Baltimore, and it will be worth yours while to call and examine them before going elsewhere; we will do your work at cheap prices, and make no charge for making patterns to suit your wishes, if our own cannot be made to answer.

Stationary and Portable Saw-Mill Engines made complete, and warranted as to workmanship and material.

Hardware merchants supplied with Ovens, Lids, Spiders, Andirons, Grates, &c.

Working Drawings and Designs made, of Engines, Mill work and other Machinery. Send directions; I will send you a list of Patterns.

T. ALPHONSE JACKSON,
Superintendent

Petersburg, Va., Feb 21-164-2ms.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP,

By Saving and Using your Waste Grease.

BUY ONE BOX OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

SAPONIFIER,

Or, CONCENTRATED LYE.

IT will make 10 pounds of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 gallons of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 cents. Directions on each box For sale at all Drug and Grocery stores, and in lots at wholesale by

WM. M. ELLICOTT & SONS,
No. 3 Spear's Wharf,
Feb 28, 170, 3m Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, 1866.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE old and well established

Ætna Company, of Hartford,

Offers superior inducements to all who wish to provide for family or friends.

All losses are promptly paid. No case of litigation has ever occurred with this Company. With assets of $3,300,000, it offers to receive one half of the premium in a note and half in cash, and, after the second year, to credit each customer with the dividends of the Company, which are now 50 per cent. With a small outlay, $500 0, or $10,000, or $20,000, may be secured to the family after their earthly providers are taken away. What father or husband would not feel thankful on his dying couch, that he had availed himself of every proper means to place those nearest and dearest to him, also the promptings of want, and a life of dependence upon friends or charity? 8 819 policies have been issued from the office ending Jan. 15, 1866. The total income for the year 1865 was $1,683,339 57; total disbursements $527,805 24, leaving a balance to surplus fund of $1,155,234 33.

In Raleigh, a large number have liberally responded and promptly acted in this matter; yet many delay, and may wait until it is too late. A man in this city lately left his place of business for his evening meal, well and healthy, but never reached that home except as he was carried there to die. Had that man taken the advice of the Agent, he might have left $5000 to minister to the necessities of a sorrowing family. Delays are dangerous, procrastination destructive. But one says, "If I only had confidence in the Company that it would pay, I would insure." Well, it never has failed to pay, and to-day is more responsible than ever before. It is patronized by some of the most sagacious minds in the land—men competent to detect and expose any deception if it existed.

W. H. CROW, Gen. State Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. GULICK, Local Ag't,
N. H. B. WILSON, Greensboro,
C. W. DOWNING, Charlotte,
JOHN C. SLOCUMB, Goldsboro,
MITCHELL & ALLEN, Newbern,
J. A. WILLARD, Wilmington

Jan. 27, 142, 3m

JONES' HAIR RESTORER.

FOR

Preserving, Beautifying and Preventing The Hair from Falling off.

Made and sold by

JOHN A. JONES,
Barber and Practical Hair Dresser.

March 23, 190, 1m Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

10,000lbs. Old Steel in lots to suit farmers for plantation work, as cheap or cheaper than Iron and much better. Apply to

J. C. R. LITTLE, Store Keeper,
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Gen'l Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co

Raleigh, April 9 tf
Standard and Progress copy tf.

E. H. POGUE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

TIN WARE,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Attention of Merchants invited, and orders solicited. WANTED—Two good Tinners. Apply to, or address E. H. POGUE,

Feb 22, 165, 3ms. Hillsboro, N. C.

LORILLARD

FIRE INSRANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Assets, $1,512,000.

C. NORWOOD, Prest, JNO C. MILLS, Sec'y.

EDWARD CANTWELL, AGENT OF THE ABOVE Company for Raleigh and vicinity, will be found at his Law Office in Raleigh, corner of Wilmington and Davie Streets, near Mr George T. Cooke's Hotel.

November 22-90-tf.

☞ *Standard* copy till forbid.

Fire Insurance

THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance COMPANY is now issuing policies of insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Store and Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Merchandise, &c.

For information or insurance apply to our Agent in your place, or address me at Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres't.

☞ We wish to appoint local Agents in all the Towns and business neighborhoods of this State. Applicants for agencies will address me as above.

Greensboro, Nov. 12 82-tf.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars

Issue Policies of

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

Are issued by this Association.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. Agents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16 86—tf.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't* C P. Mendenhall.
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden.
W B Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina 56-1y.

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL MARINE & FIRE

Insurance Company,

OF

New Orleans, Louisiana

CAPITAL, - - - $565 000.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has been legally appointed Agent for the above-named Company and is now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1865, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

Sub-Agents will be appointed in the following counties, viz: Franklin, Warren, Nash, Granville, Johnson and Orange. I. W PECK: Agent.

Raleigh, Nov. 8 74 tf

SALISBURY BRASS BAND

REORGANIZED 1st January, 1866, on a larger scale than formerly, under the direction of its former tutor, W. H. NEAVE, who was also chief music writer and Band Teacher in Gen. Lee's army. He will be assisted in leadship and direction by his brother, Ed. Neave, leader during the entire late war of Gen. Lee's best and most favorite band, viz: 4th N. C. The Band is composed of the best members of the old Band, together with the best members of several of the fine Bands trained by W. H. Neave, in camps, who have moved to Salisbury from all points in the State to follow their respective vocations and continue the study and practice of music. This Band will be a permanent institution for all State and festive occasions, and will equal the best to be found in the world, if sustained by those desiring a fine order of Brass and String music; if not, it must go down after this year.

W. H. Neave is also agent for the celebrated Dodworth Brass instruments, proved and warranted to him, and by him to others; also, the most pleasing, effective and popular Piano music, selected by his friends, H. B. Dodworth and Kent Botsford, New York. For beginners, medium players, and advanced musicians, no trash for either.

Music composed and arranged to order for Parlor, Orchestral and Brass Band use for any kind and number of instruments.

Salisbury has been selected for Musical Headquarters for its central position.

N. B. Mere letters of enquiry for musical information, but with no view to business with Mr. Neave or Band, must contain two postage stamps

March 15, 183, tf

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va.

P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 5 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains and all other Southern Products solicited

☞ Order from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive prompt and individual attention.

REFER TO

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Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

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NEWBERN, N. C., November 1st, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTnership under the name and style of

Whitford, Dill & Co.,

for the transaction of a Shipping and General

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in this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.

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We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Semi Weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for Sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States, and for different ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the amplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

☞ We will make liberal advances on consignments.

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JOHN D. WHITFORD,
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November 29, 1865 96 6ms

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March 31 197 tf

CIRCULAR.

The Co-partnership of G. W. DEEMS & C. F. DEEMS has been *dissolved*, by mutual consent, and the business of manufacturing the Southern

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March 17-185-2aw9t

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March 13, 181,

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October 20, 1865-69 6m

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